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LINEN,

HOW IT GROWS AND HOW IT IS MADE.

With the Compliments of
THE NATIONAL FLAX FIBER COMPANY.

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219 & 220
JOHN HANCOCK BUILDING
BOSTON, MASS.

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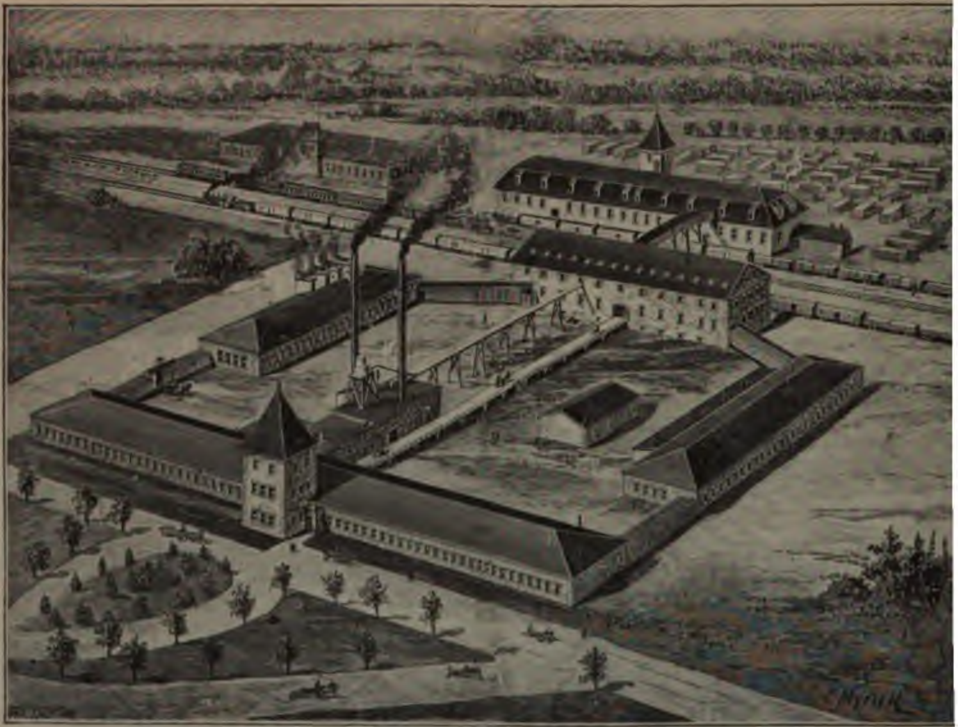

Mills of the National Flax Fiber Company
at Millis, Mass.

LINEN

HOW IT GROWS

AND

HOW IT IS MADE.

LINEN is as old as human history, and probably antedates it. Long before man knew the art of writing he evidently knew the art of making use of the fiber of the flax plant. In the oldest records we find mention of it. It was always associated with the purple, and was raiment for the royalties of ancient days. We find it enshrouding the mummies of ancient dynasties. We find traces of it in the cave-dwellings of France and in the rock cities of the Aztecs. Fiber after fiber has entered into competition with it, and its most formidable competitor, cotton, has followed it a long way in the contest for supremacy. Cotton has had cheapness in its favor and softness, has had capital and brains in its service, has practically outrun it in its race in our own nation, and has won the co-operation of capital in America to practically the total exclusion of linen manufacture. And still linen has held its own, and there is scarcely a family in the land, which has not, in spite of the enormous difference in cost, some linen in its store of household wares, however humble the home. Cotton does well enough, but linen is still and will forever be the favorite.

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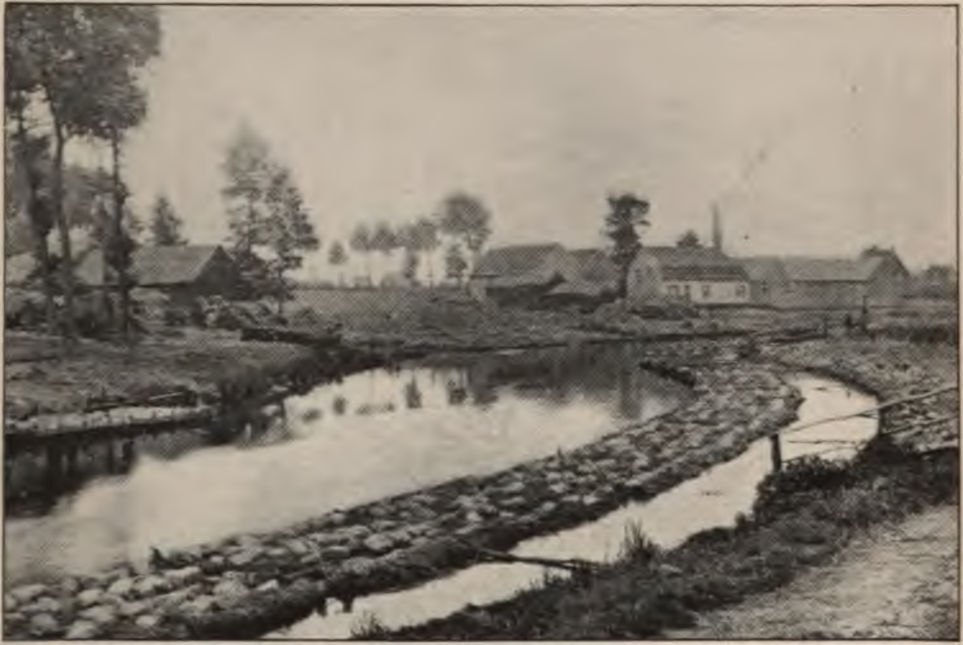


The "Golden" Lys In Belgium.

See page 6.

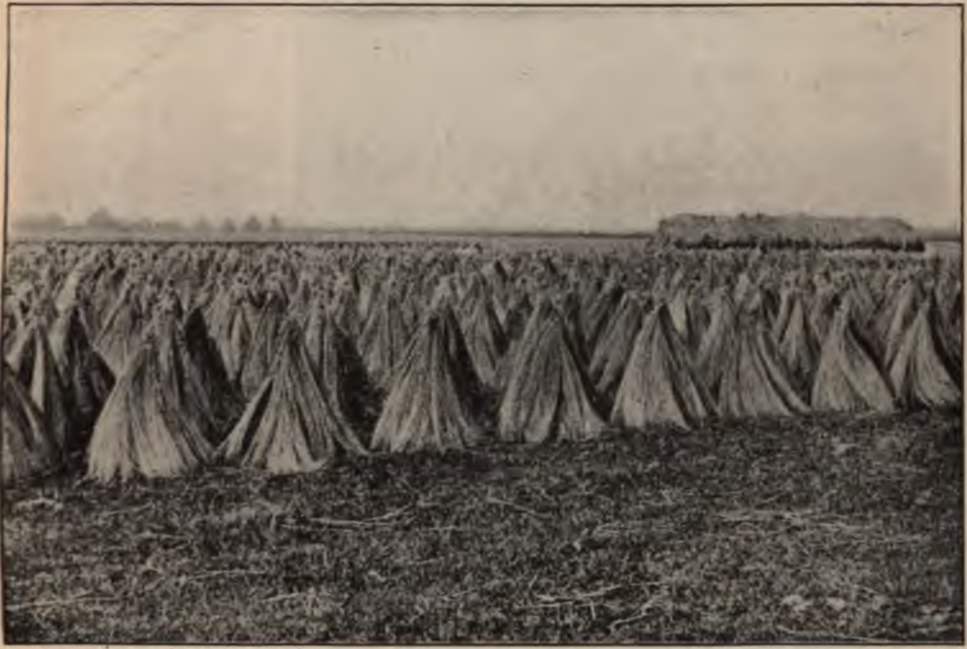
Few people seem to understand, as our grandmothers did, the manner of producing linen. They not only knew how to produce it, but produced it, and attended to its cultivation as flax, retted and degummed it, spun and wove it, and never thought of letting a daughter depart from the paternal home without her portion of the linen outfit, homespun and coarse often, but still linen, sweet, pure and wholesome.

As our grandmothers prepared their flax fiber for the quaint and substantial homespun stock, so their grandmothers, and grandmothers all down the course of history, prepared flax. Never a departure from the same old ways. Once in a while some new idea would be brought forth to simplify the methods, but in essence it was always the same way. The plant was grown from the seed, dropped in the ground early in the Spring. It was carefully weeded by hand with many a "crick in the back." Along in the latter days of June, when the flower had passed into the seed, it was pulled, so that not a bit of the precious fiber should be lost and left to the earth which produced it. Then came the careful process of inveigling Mother Nature to do more for her children. Her morning and nightly dews were summoned to moisten and dissolve the vegetable gum which held the slender stalk of woody substance and the slender threads together. When a river was handy, and it was sluggish enough to afford stagnant waters, it was steeped there until the infusoria in the water did the work of gnawing asunder the gum-ties that bound the stalk and threads together. In Ireland pools were dug, and there the steeping was done. The more soft clay and stagnation there was, the more foul the odors of the water, the better the flax which was produced. This was called retting and degumming. It took long and weary days, sometimes weeks, before the bubbles began to make their appearance that were the message which told the story that the stalks were ready for lifting, and that the field must be ready to receive them for drying.

Then they were placed in tent-shaped stooks upon the field, that the genial sun might add his share to the work of turning loose the little threads, which must at last enter into the yarn, which should make the spotless linen, the housewife's pride. Then came the process of cleaning the fiber free from that wooden portion, the shive, and a slow and laborious job it was. Weeks had gone by in the meantime, and now came the carding, the spinning, and at last the weaving. No wonder that it was worth a king's favor, that it was always associated with the royal purple. It was a child of endless care, and of skill and patience, and well worthy of it all, for it was by far the most durable of all textiles, as it is the cleanest, truly typical of purity.

These were the methods of the small flax producer. Essentially they were and are to this day the methods of the large producer, at least so far as methods were concerned, until The National Flax Fiber Company came into the field. But of the latest methods not yet.

At the present day flax is still prepared in the same old arduous way. The unfortunate farmers in the countries which are capable of producing the finest flax fibers are handicapped from the very beginning with a tax on their land in the shape of rents, which far exceed anything the American farmer has to pay ; in fact in most cases the foreign flax raiser pays more in rent each year per acre than the American pays to secure the deed to an acre of soil much better than the Belgian's or Irishman's rented plot. In Henry Wallace's report on Irish culture it is stated that at Kilrea, County Londonderry, the flax farmer pays for rent $12 per acre ; at Movenis, Garvagh, County Derry, $7.50 per acre. The total cost of fiber production for the farmer, not counting his own labor, ranges from six to six and two-thirds cents per pound. We illustrate the method of retting this flax, the first step in the preparation for the fiber after the removal of the seed, as it is practised along and in the vicinity of the River Lys, in Belgium,

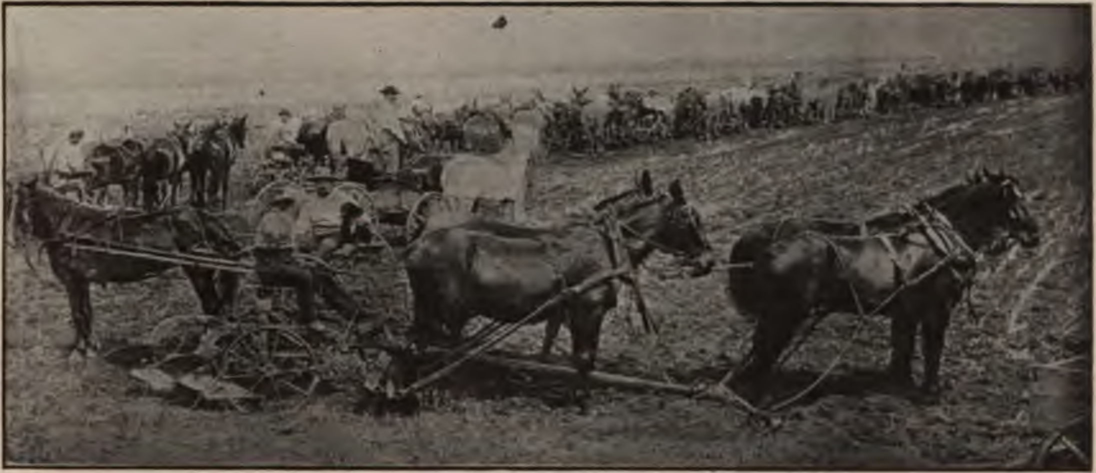


Drying the Flax after Retting, in Belguim.
See page 6.

known also as the "golden Lys," for the fine grade of flax which it produces. (See page 4.) Fine Flemish flax will sell as high as 35 cents per pound. We have tried to do something with flax in our own land, but until recently we have with but one or two exceptions employed only foreign flax and then only for a coarser grade of goods.

We consume, it is said, seven times more linen than any other country in the world. We have opened wide the gates and bid every possible industry welcome in our borders, and, given time, we have practically set the pace for the rest of the world in whatever industry we have so adopted, but for half a century the American Government has sought to interest American capitalists in the establishment of a flax and linen industry of our own in vain. An appeal from our agricultural departments has invariably called out plenty of enthusiasm on the part of the inventive genius of our people, but capital has always been too shy to give it a fair trial. There has been one argument against American adoption of the industry, which has been a stumbling block to the capitalist. It has been a settled conviction on the part of Americans, fostered very assiduously by the English industrial press and the American importer, that the production of flax from American fields was not possible owing to the expensiveness of hand-labor in the United States. Any method that seemed to make possible the utilization of machinery which would enable one man to do what now requires forty men was deemed so Utopian that so conservative a paper as "The Evening Transcript," as late as Friday, the 26th of January, of this year, declared editorially:

> "Under the conditions that surround flax cultivation, retting, etc., supply of raw material has to be brought from abroad; for, while there is an immense area planted here to flax, its utilization for anything but seed has proved so discouraging, upon every trial, as to satisfy the most enthusiastic of its impracticability."



Ploughing on the "Postage Stamp Farm."

See page 16.

This comes from the pen of one of the best informed of American writers, and, like nearly everything printed in that reliable journal, is in effect correct. However, on the very date of that article, in the quiet little village of Franklin, a demonstration was progressing, which proved that statement behind the times. For there, in the mills of the Franklin Knitting Company, some of the poorest American straw that was ever run through the spike-cylinder thresher, was run through a series of machines, which converted the coarse and unwholesome looking flax straw into as fine a piece of towelling of the Russian crash order, as can be found in our markets at twelve to fifteen cents per yard. This was under the patented and perfected system of the National Flax Fiber Company.

In speaking of this result "The Distaff," the only American journal published in the interest of flax fiber making, says editorially:

"It is no longer a question of can it be done? On Friday, the 26th day of January, the National Flax Fiber Co., in the presence of some of the best and oldest experienced mill-men, and others, at the mills of the Franklin Knitting Co., at Franklin, Mass., carried flax straw which was gathered from the fields of Missouri and North Dakota, and which had come through the spike cylinder thresher, through all the processes, owned exclusively by that company, to the finished towel. The complete story of this demonstration is given elsewhere. Not one excuse had to be offered for a single failure, and from the flax brake through the cleaning processes of the Eastwood-Normand machines, through the retting and degumming process, through the card and the draw frame, over the slubber and from the spinning machine to the spindle and thence to the loom without a hitch or a break in the succession, the flax straw of the morning became a good grade of linen towelling by half past five in the afternoon. No river retting tank, no old-fashioned scutching mills, no weary waiting until heaven and earth and the waters combined do the task which can be done more simply and more effectually by very simple chemical processes. No more pulling by hand of the flax plant; no more grasping

THE FIRST CUT OF FLAX,
NORTH DAKOTA.

of threshing machines that should beat out the seed carefully and leave unbroken the straw upon which it grew. No more cumbersome foreign machinery and trimming processes for weaving toweling that is equal to good Russian crash.

The task was [illegible], and before us lies ready for our possession [illegible] land of promise which we shall [illegible] surely [illegible]. [illegible] means for the American people a new [illegible] more expensive linen, and the world's [illegible].

[illegible] which [illegible] the people's choice in all lands [illegible]. Expensiveness had kept it out of the [illegible]. But under the new system of the [illegible] will demand, because it is cheap [illegible] of the same three times the value [illegible].

[illegible] the enormous demand that is bound [illegible] this year the crop in eight Northwest [illegible] the most careful estimate of experts showed the aggregate [illegible]:

North Dakota	400,000 acres
South Dakota	300,000
Minnesota	350,000
Iowa	250,000
Nebraska	25,000
Kansas	220,000
Missouri	75,000
Wisconsin	20,000
Total	1,640,000 acres.

AFTER THE LAST CUT,
NORTH DAKOTA.

The crop for 1899 exceeded the above figures fully 20 per cent. One million acres of flax straw would yield in the neighborhood of $25,000,000 of fiber, and the crop of 1899 would have yielded about $50,000,000. And what do you suppose happens to this enormous wealth of prospective linen? Under the ban of condemnation, under the spirit of "can't do anything with it," it is offered a sacrifice to the fire god, and destroyed in the vast amounts of 3,500,000 tons of straw for which there is no other return but smoke and ashes.

However, dating back to the early eighties, a succession of inventive minds has been at work upon this problem. Many a bright man has spent his time and substance upon the proposition, has succeeded in part, and would probably have succeeded altogether, but for lack of funds. Under that one painful lack one after the other has languished and hopelessly relinquished the undertaking. In conversation with one of the best informed men upon the subject, a newspaper man of wide experience, the fact came to the surface that a strange fatality has followed nearly every man who, in the past, has tried to make a way for American fiber manufacture. The great majority of them have fallen by the way long before their task was completed. This is all too true. It is for this reason that the National Flax Fiber Company determined to start with ample capital. It enters the field a $5,000,000 corporation, and it has not spared funds to procure the best of brains, and has fallen heir to a long line of patents which have made machine methods possible in the production of flax fiber and linen as they are already applied to cotton. We discard the long line fiber altogether. We apply the waste straw, tattered and torn and tangled, as it leaves the wheat threshing machine, to our uses. We reduce it to the length of Sea Island cotton staple, and utilize the ordinary cotton mill for the production of our linen. Why should there be any obstruction in the way of that, provided we have succeeded in

THRESHING IT OUT.

See page 18.

reducing it to the consistency and character of cotton? And that is not a theory or a problem with us. It is a simple and accomplished fact, and our plant stands ready for your investigation. We invite the expert cotton worker to come and see, for his judgment and knowledge will tell him that we have solved this problem. And having solved it—what?

We own the future of the linen industry for America and the world. Look back over the list of illustrations, taken from photographs, not of hazy dreams but of facts. The writer, in a trip extending up and down the Valley of the Red River of the North, took these pictures with his own camera and any North Dakotan will acknowledge that they tell but a small part of the story. The sheaves of flax, which are pictured on the back cover have already become an integral part of the great store of flax straw which constitutes the pile behind the mill at Moorhead in Minnesota, on page 19. This mill is one of four, the property of this company, three of them located in North Dakota and one in Minnesota. These mills are eighty feet long and forty feet wide. They will ultimately contain machines enough to produce enough cleaned fiber to feed 120,000 spindles and 3,700 looms in Eastern mills, for which we are negotiating now. We will revert to this and show the profits in that product a little later. These western mills are facts, four of them being erected and completed; the mills at Sheldon, Amenia, and Mayville, in North Dakota, and the mill illustrated on page 16, in Moorhead in Minnesota. A fifth is going up at Wheatland. On page 11 you see the picture of a twelve hundred acre tract of land, on which the flax harvest has just begun. Flax is not planted and nursed in the gingerly way which adds so much to the expense of flax raising abroad. It is bonanza farming. The familiar picture of the "postage stamp" farm at Amenia on page 9 will recall the Omaha exhibition postage stamp, which bore this picture. This was taken on a tract at Amenia, belonging to the great possessions of the

After the Threshing, Ready for the Match.

See Page 18.

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The past lies behind, and before us lies, ready for our possession as for the Israelities of old, a land of promise which we shall yet surely possess. That land of promise means for the American people a new home industry, cheaper, and not more expensive linen, and the world's market for a purely American product."

In a moment the place which, by the people's choice in all lands, properly belongs to flax, is restored. Expensiveness had kept it out of its realm for many years, yes, for ages. But under the new system of the National Flax Fiber Company it will ultimately become as cheap as cotton. And it is worth in the estimation of the race three times the value of cotton.

Shall there be enough of it for the enormous demand that is bound to follow this new discovery? For 1898 the crop in eight Northwest states alone, upon the most careful estimate of experts, showed the aggregates given below:

North Dakota	400,000	acres.
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Iowa	250,000	"
Nebraska	25,000	"
Kansas	220,000	"
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Wisconsin	20,000	"
Total	1,640,000	acres.

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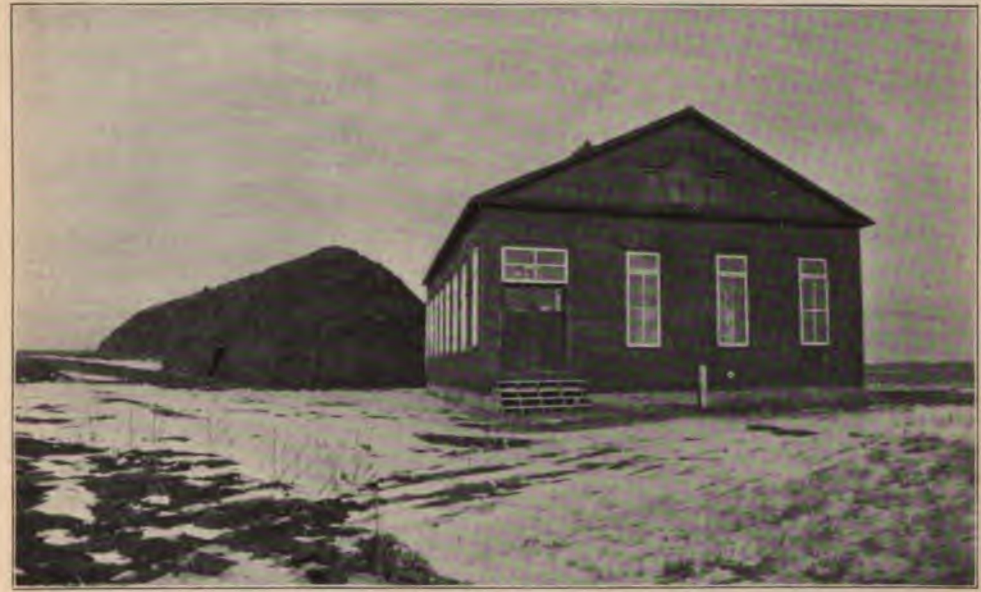
After the Threshing, Ready for the Match.

See Page 18.

Amenia-Sharon Land Company, who own something like thirty odd thousand acres at that place, and who raise some of the finest flax in that fine flax country. On page 15 you will see how the great steam threshers take up the yield of the land, thresh out the linseed as they do the wheat, and from the end of the tailer pile up the broken and torn straw. On page 17 you will see a picture of the straw as it is left piled up in the field, a veritable California butte. In the background rises a column of smoke. The match has already been applied to the latter pile, as it will be applied to this in the foreground, and smoke and ashes will be all that will be left after a few more hours of what, converted into linen, would mean a value of $20,000. On page 21 you will see a photograph of the greatest stack of flax straw the world ever saw in one pile. It covers solidly five acres of land, and the eye will tell the enormous height to which it towers. It represents a value, converted into linen under our process, of $120,000, and yet its total cost to us was only about $3,500 cash. In the far background the Sheldon mill belonging to this company looms up. This mill is fully equipped, with all its machinery in place, ready to move at the word of command from the East. As soon as we shall enter upon the possession of one of the Eastern mills, for which we are now negotiating, this mill will produce fiber for its use.

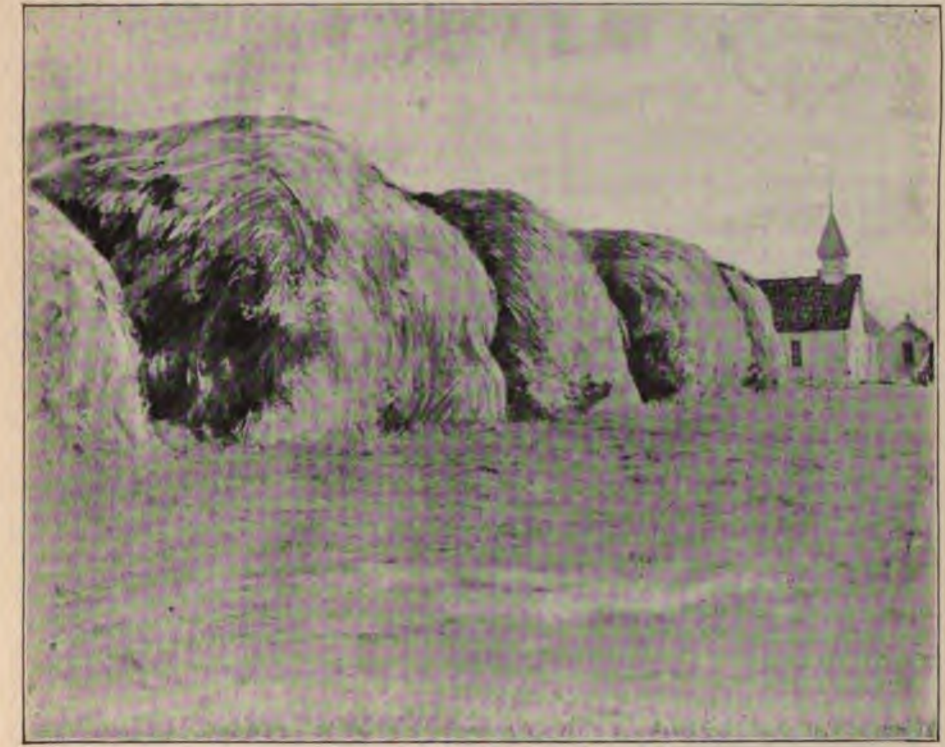
Now, reader, a word in simple fashion. Here is an industry, which, under the development and the control of patents which are our property, means the sole possession of one of the world's most necessary and useful industries, because it means the evolution from old methods to new, with which the cumbersome system of linen making as the world has known it hitherto can never hope to compete. So long as the sun shines and the rains of heaven descend, so long as there is soil upon the face of the earth, so long will the crop hold out, from which we obtain our linen. Long after your most hopeful mines have yielded up their last



A Type of the Fiber Mills of the National Flax Fiber Co., at Moorhead, Minn.

See page 16.

ounce of ore, long after your railroads have passed from big dividends to small ones, long after your real estate holdings have disappointed and bled and tortured you with taxes, fluctuations in values, shifting of centres, and approximations of nuisances, the linen industry will continue in the same even tenor as bread-making. It will always be in demand, it will always yield its fixed and profitable price, and it will make dividends in the Flax Fiber Company as sure and steady as the progression of time. Money invested to-day in the stock of this company must yield ultimately profits as great, proportionately, as Bell Telephone stock yielded to its earliest buyers, or copper to its early investors, with this difference, that no amount of booming or depression can ever affect the price of our product disastrously enough to make its production by our methods unprofitable or to render its use less common than it is at present. Cheapness, a descent to cotton prices, will only multiply tenfold the demand. And, with a cost to us for our raw material delivered at our mills in New England at one cent and a half per pound as against cotton at eight cents per pound, with methods of production strictly identical with cotton production, who shall say that we will not ultimately bring it down to cotton prices and then beat the cotton producer in profits at his own system? We know that what we say is revolutionary and will try your faith, but we say it, and we invite you to accompany us to the place where we are doing this daily, and satisfy yourself. The expert in the cotton field is more welcome than anyone else, for he will most quickly acknowledge that we have solved this problem beyond the shadow of a doubt.



THE LARGEST STACK OF FLAX STRAW IN HISTORY, AT SHELDON, N. D., AND THE NATIONAL FLAX FIBER CO.'S MILL IN THE BACKGROUND.

See page 18.

THE NEW SYSTEM OF LINEN MAKING.

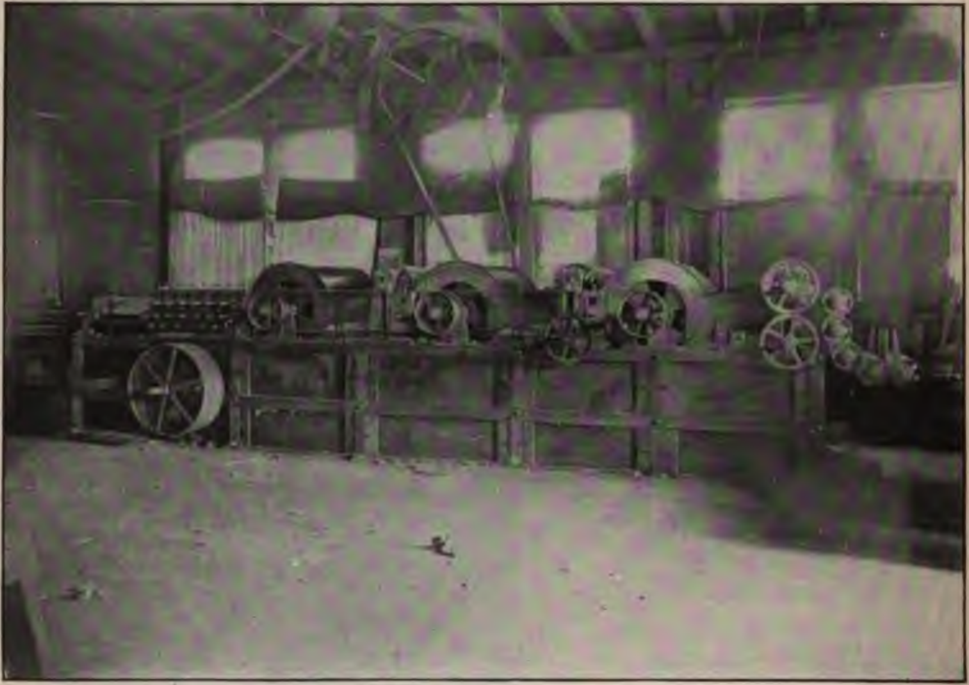
No. 1. A Coil of Long-Line Fiber, as Used in the Old-Fashioned System.

During the war of the rebellion, when cotton became scarce and there was fear that the cotton crop, for a period at least, would disappear altogether, the United States offered a reward of $25,000 for the discovery of a system by which flax might be reduced to the character of cotton, so far as its manipulation went. The purpose was not only to substitute flax for cotton, but to do it in a way which would enable our New England cotton mills to operate with the new staple. At that time, and since, linen manufacturers who have known no other but the ancient system of spinning linen from long fiber pronounced it impossible to comply with the government's demand, and the fact is that up to the present day nobody has successfully claimed the reward. There was little likelihood, however, that anybody would claim the reward, since whoever discovered the ways and means of so substituting flax for cotton would have in his grasp a fortune in comparison with which $25,000 would look very small. However, until within three years nobody had publicly pretended to solve this question, and there were three years ago no samples of linen fiber reduced to the character of cotton staple which had been produced from and through a series of cotton machinery.

No. 2. Threshed and Broken Flax Straw.

For twelve years the present projectors of the National Flax Fiber Company have been gradually gathering and improving a system which is now being launched forth commercially. Under this system, crashes of a high grade, absorbent lint, and napery are manufactured from the waste flax straw of the western prairies. This straw is what is left after the spiked cylinder threshing machine has removed the linseed from the plant and left the straw itself in a bruised, broken, crushed, and tangled mass heaped up in the field. So far, the farmer has simply burned this waste material. It is said that in 1898

5,000,000 tons were burned in this way. In 1899 there must have been burned, according to the increase of crop, between 6,000,000 and 7,000,000 tons which, under this system of the National Flax Fiber Company, could have been converted into $50,000,000 worth of linens. The product of the National Flax Fiber Company in linen goods is as staple as wheat; used every day in the year, and used by every household in the world, provided it is made cheap enough to be within the reach of all classes. Cotton has been substituted for linen for many years, only be-

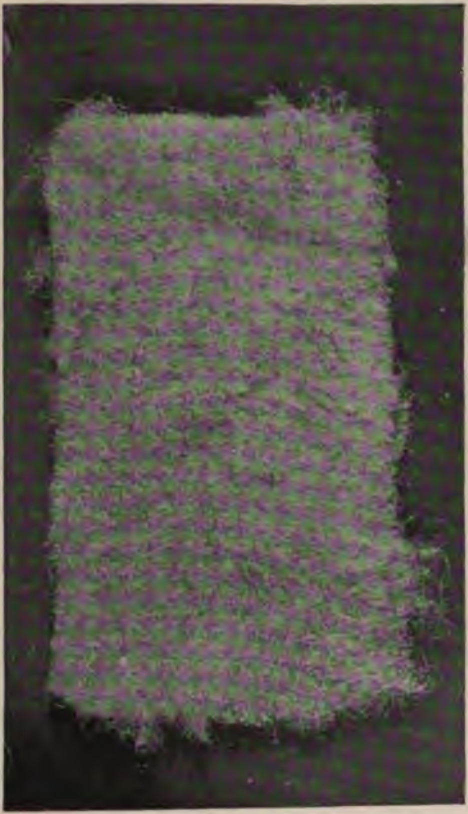


NO. 3. EASTWOOD–NORMAND MACHINE.

cause cotton is cheap enough for the poorer people to purchase. It has no part in common with linen; its absorbent quality, its cleanliness, its lasting qualities cannot compare with those of linen. If it has aspired to the high estate of linen, and has occupied much of the place that linen should occupy in the household economy, it is only because there has been so much progress made in cotton manufacturing that, in spite of the increased price of the raw material, cotton has been manufactured very much cheaper than linen.

No. 4. After Cleansing by the Eastwood-Normand Machine.

Linen machinery moves slowly; cotton machinery moves swiftly; the ratio being as one to ten. In many linen mills forty spindles require the attendance of one employee, while in cotton mills, according to the coarseness or fineness of yarns spun, one attendant can take care of from 1,000 to 1,400 spindles. To spin linen, at present, long-line fiber is required, and to produce long-line fiber of a good grade, the plant must be grown exclusively for that purpose. Only in a very few places in the world are the farmers able to produce both a good crop of linseed and a good crop of fiber from the same plant under the requirements of the old system. The greatest care and attention must be given this plant in its growing, its weeding, and finally, its harvesting. And when the harvesting is done under this old-fashioned system, the plant must be laid away in slimy pools, or stagnant rivers, from the repeated retting in which the worker often comes out wet and cold and a victim of rheumatic troubles, as already illustrated in the first part of this booklet.



No. 5. AFTER CARDING ON COTTON CARDS.

All this has been done away with under the new system. With it has been swept away all that has made linen so costly. In illustration No. 1 we show a twist of long-line fiber as the same must be produced abroad in order to admit of its use upon the old-fashioned system. In illustration No. 2 we show a sample of flax straw, tangled and torn as it comes from the spiked cylinder thresher and taken from the western prairies. It is of the same character as that which, so far, has been burned in large quantities. It is a waste, and the process of the National Flax Fiber Company, therefore, is in the nature of the reclamation of a waste. After this has been hauled to the mill, it is run through the Eastwood-Normand machine which is illustrated in No. 3. It enters this machine in the condition seen in illustration No. 2; it comes out, at the rate of 6,000 pounds per day, as seen in illustration No. 4. In this condition, it is baled at the company's western mills, shipped east, and then put through a degumming process.

Retting and degumming occupy many weeks of weary and noisome labor abroad, while this new process occupies less than one hour under the system of the National Flax Fiber Company. After being cleansed and degummed, it passes over an ordinary cotton card. In illustration No. 5 we show its character after passing through this process, and in No. 6 we show it in the form of the sliver as it comes through the coiler into the can, ready to be taken thence to the draw-frame. In illustration No. 7 we show three of the slivers, previously shown in illustration No. 6, put together through a draw-frame which straightens out the fibers, lengthens out the drawing, and prepares it for the speeder. Over the speeder it is

No. 6. SLIVER FROM THE CARD.

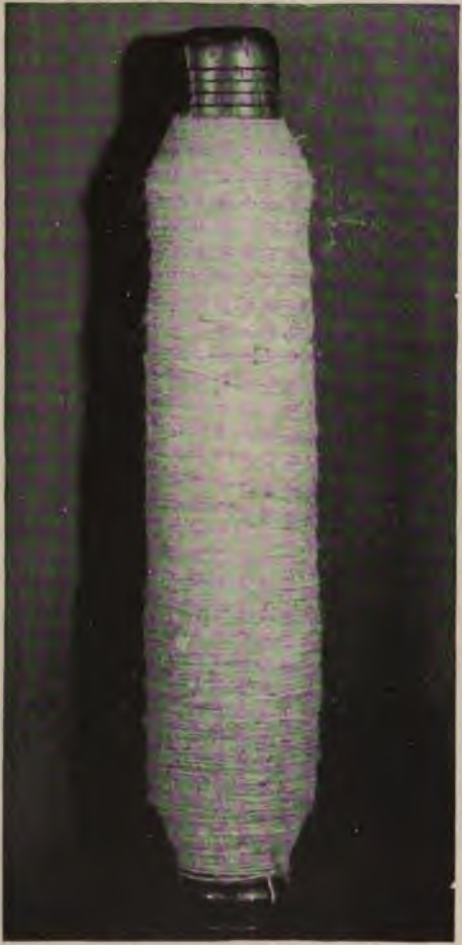
run on large spools, being drawn into what is known as a "roving" (see illustration No. 8), the last process before it is transferred to the spinning frame. In illustration No. 9 we see the product of the spinning frame; the roving shown in No. 8 having been drawn down and spun now into a yarn. When this yarn is finally run over the loom, or put upon the knitting table, it produces the cloth which we illustrate in the full page illustration No. 10. You will see an article of knit linen which in quality is not only equal to all the linen mesh underwear put upon the market, but for porousness, durability, softness, coolness in summer and warmth in winter, is far superior to any linen underwear ever placed before the public. The sample of linen crash toweling, which is shown in the same illustration, is likewise a product from the yarn shown in illustration No. 9, bleached, but not calendered and finished. The closest examination of this weave will show it to be equal to the finest crashes that are placed upon the market to-day. The sample of absorbent lint, which we show in the same illustration, is taken from the waste which, in the process of carding,

No. 7. DRAWING.

passes below the knife upon the card, and is commonly sold very cheaply by the various mills to concerns who use it for quilting or other inferior purposes. Under our system, we take this fine card waste and convert it into absorbent lint. Lint is ten times more absorbent than the best of absorbent cotton, which is due to the fact that the tube which the linen fiber presents is never twisted or broken, no matter what the carding processes through which it passes, while cotton fibers are speedily bent and twisted into elbows. It is natural that a straight, unbroken tube should have greater powers of suction than one twisted and bent. This is the scientific reason why lint will always be much more absorbent than cotton. It is worth very much more in the market, and, in fact, is so scarce in America that surgery has been forced to confine itself, practically and almost exclusively, to absorbent cotton. The absorbent lint of this company can be produced for less than three cents per pound, and put up at that price in commercial shape ready for the market. It is the intention of this company to put it upon the market at only twenty cents

No. 8. Roving.

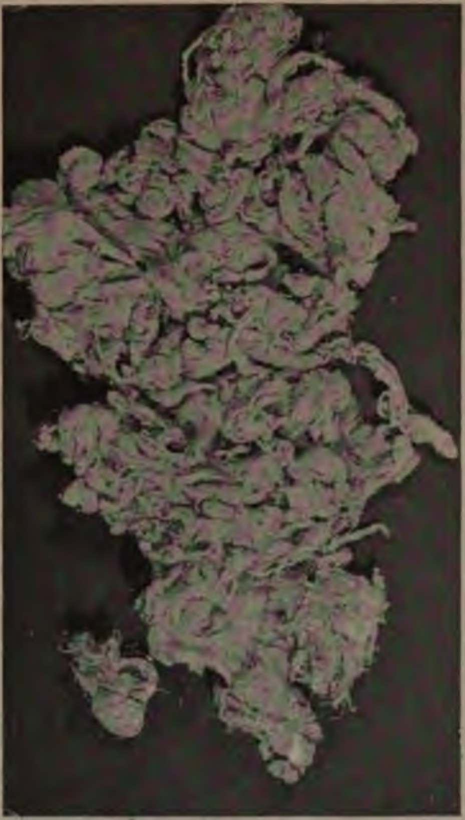
per pound, thus making it at once so formidable a competitor of absorbent cotton that the company will for a long time be unable to supply enough for the demand for this one product alone.



No. 9. THE YARN.

THE LINEN CRASHES OF THE COMPANY, FROM RAW MATERIAL WHICH COSTS ONE-FIFTH THE PRICE OF COTTON, REPRESENT AN ARTICLE THAT IS WORTH AT LEAST TWICE AS MUCH AS COTTON. The fact is that it costs the National very much less to produce one yard of first-class linen crash than it costs to produce, upon the same machinery, a yard of the imitation article made from cotton. The same is true of our linen underwear. The latter article will cost this company very much less than it would cost to make a similar article of cotton.

The reader may judge for himself as to the question of a market for the product of the National Flax Fiber Company, and of the very large profits which the company must make upon every yard of crash it produces, upon every suit of linen underwear, and upon every pound of absorbent lint. With the large cotton mills ultimately to be employed by the National Flax Fiber Company for the production of these goods, the company will, within a few months, produce more linen per week than all of the other linen mills in the country put together. Negotiations are now progressing for the purchase and immediate conversion of several cotton mills into linen mills which will be under the control of this company.


No. 11. LINEN PAPER PULP.

In No. 11 we show an illustration of another by-product which of itself will be as productive of income as all the other factors of the company put together. For every ton of fiber which we produce, we will produce four tons of shive, which is the part of the stalk of the flax plant to which the fiber clings. The chemists of the National company knew that the spruce of Maine produced a very fine paper pulp, and proceeded to investigate the character of this woody stalk of the flax plant. Close analysis discovered the fact that all this stalk is a fiber compressed firm and hard which yields to a chemical resolvent, and when it has so yielded, the product is so good a grade of linen paper pulp that so good an authority as

Governor Crane, of Massachusetts, has pronounced the product, shown him as coming from the shive, first-class. The company is now preparing 1,000 lbs. of this for the Riverside Division of the American Writing Paper Company, and another 1,000 lbs. for the S. D. Warren Company, the former to be used experimentally at Holyoke, Mass., and the latter at the Cumberland Mills, near Portland, Maine.

Of course it is due to the reader to say that so far paper has not been produced from this pulp simply because the experiments have but recently matured and the company is now in process of preparing 2,000 lbs. of this paper pulp for the purposes stated above.

There is no question that here in embryo lies an opportunity for the most profitable investment ever made in the textile industry, and there is no question but that the record for a large and continuous dividend payment will be broken by the National Flax Fiber Company within less than two years.

The par value of the stock of this company is $5.00 per share, and no stock is sold by the company for less than that price. No stock is sold except for the purpose of increasing the company's manufacturing facilities. Further information may be obtained at the offices of the National Flax Fiber Company, Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] John Hancock Bldg., Boston, Mass.

NOTICE, to receive prompt attention,
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